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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1914.

Much depends upon the point of view. The Grand Rapids Press says: "The idea is to invest \$25,000,000 in government ships so that we may send our crops abroad so that we shall have to pay more for them at home."

The priceless art treasures in the Brussels museum—the finest in Europe—may be seized by the Germans to satisfy in part the demand for \$40,000,000 indemnity levied against the forsaken capital. What Liege will do to pay the similar levy of \$10,000,000 is a conundrum. Brussels is practically without a dollar. The levy means that every man, woman and child in the city would have to pay \$15. And every bit of cash in the banks has been removed to Antwerp.

Read Rev. Daniel D. Stalker's sermon on the European war in this issue. It is a forceful, clear exposition of the situation from the spiritual point of view. It's logic is convincing, presenting the real causes at the bottom of the struggle, and outlining what must be the ultimate solution according to the word of God. The reverend doctor discusses the subject in a broad humanitarian way, without offense to any nationality or faction, and points to the only final result—the day when nations will not only sheath their swords, but break them.

The federal government has established a children's bureau to teach parents how to care for children and has just issued a booklet on "Prenatal Culture" which is for free distribution. For some time Uncle Sam has been paying considerable attention to the improvement of home, chicken and livestock, as well as teaching us how to raise pumpkins and potatoes, and it is encouraging to find attention now being turned toward improving the human race.

The announcement that James D. James is to leave Calumet will occasion regret among his numerous friends in the copper country and in the community generally. For Mr. James for many years has been one of this district's most highly esteemed and useful citizens. However, his departure for Scranton, Pa., where he will take the general agency of the Northwestern Life Insurance company, will mean for him a well deserved promotion, which is cause for congratulation. As district agent here for the Northwestern he has made a splendid record, now reflected in his appointment to a bigger field and greater responsibilities. A progressive business man of sterling qualities, success is sure to follow him in his new home.

In Calumet, Mr. James will be succeeded by Oscar Bruns, who needs no introduction to local people. His business experience, ability and standing in the community, assure well for his success, and the company is to be congratulated on its splendid choice of a successor to Mr. James.

A report issued by the federal bureau of education shows that there are twenty-four commercial schools and business colleges in Michigan. The 1913 enrollment was 7,052 pupils. It is estimated that more than half this number completed commercial courses and a

Pandora's Box

contained a lot of disagreeable things and among them were probably several chilly mornings. Now there's nothing so dreadful about chilly mornings except that they are heralds of future icy mornings, when you wish that your hot coffee would make itself and walk up to your bedside and that your furnace wouldn't be as notional as an old lady and have streaks of going out.

But, poor dear Pandora was a real girl and she simply HAD to see what was in the box. Thus the chilly mornings. But—listen, my friend, if we can't put the beastly mornings back in the box, we CAN adjust things so that we won't care a hang whether the mornings get loose or not. HOW?

WHY, BUY YOUR COAL NOW?

The M. Van Orden
COMPANY
Haughton Laurium.

large number are now employed in Michigan business institutions. In the entire nation there are 618 business colleges and commercial schools and they accommodate 160,557 students annually. This is an average annual attendance of 260 pupils per school.

THE MICHIGAN POTATO PATCH.

The Michigan Irish potato patch contains 364,000 acres this year and the total production will be approximately 37,000,000 bushels, according to estimates made today by the United States crop reporting board.

The condition of the crop is 91 per cent of normal and the price at the present time is averaging around 67 cents per bushel.

Michigan is the leading Irish potato state of the union. In Continental United States there are 3,705,000 acres planted to this product and this year's production is estimated at 360,614,000 bushels by the federal department of agriculture. This year's crop will exceed the average crop of the past five years by approximately 4,000,000 bushels. The nation's production last year was 331,525,000 bushels, was produced on 3,668,000 acres of land and sold for \$227,903,000, or an average of 90 cents per bushel.

"DOCKING" HOUSE MEMBERS.

The House yesterday voted to "dock" members for all the time they are absent, except for illness. This recalls the return a short time ago of part of his salary by a Southern member whose conscience would not permit him to receive his full pay when he had been away from his congressional desk. Perhaps that act awakened the House to a sense of its duty in the matter. At any rate the action of the Southern member aroused favorable criticism throughout the country, and it was apparent the public generally was agreed that a congressman who was on the job only part of the time, should not be fully remunerated.

Congressmen are paid well. They get \$7,200 a year and twenty cents per mile to and from Washington. The people pay them to represent them at all times, and it is no more than right that a congressman who shirks his duty, who is in his seat only a small part of the time, should be paid only for the actual time he gives to the people. The House has done well in voting to bring its members to a sharp realization of their duty. It will result in a keener appreciation of their office, increased efficiency and better public service. The people will approve.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

Japan has finally wiggled herself into the world war.

Races as well as nationalities now confront one another on the fighting line of battle.

There are now nine nations, representing six races, in conflict.

On one side—in martial alliance—fight the Anglo-Saxon (England) and Celt (Belgium) and Latin (France) and Slav (Russia) and Servia and Montenegro and Monchollan (Japan).

On the other side—in dual alliance—fight Italy thus far has refused to join—fight Teuton (Germany and Austria) and Slav (Hungary).

There are now nearly 900,000,000 people involved by war—over half of the world's total population.

There is now a land area of nearly 27,000,000 square miles of territory involved by war—nearly half of the land area of the earth.

Six weeks ago there wasn't a war line referring to any of this conflict in any newspaper at home or abroad.

What will happen in six weeks more? Even now Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria seem to be preparing to enter the conflict. And their entrance likely would cause Italy to take a hand also.

WATCHING FOR A CHANCE.

A boy whose back yard grew horse-radish so abundantly that it was necessary to dig some of it up and destroy it, happened to hear a Boston grocer remark to a customer that his supply of horse-radish was exhausted and that he was unable to secure a sufficient supply for his trade. The boy saw his opportunity and before he left the city had secured the promise of a number of grocers to take a dozen jars of horse-radish, and more if it proved satisfactory, and he also invested in a case of 200 glass jars, and a package of printed labels. He said: "The labels read 'Bigelow Bros.' I thought the 'Bros.' looked much better than my lone name." His younger brother had been taken into the firm without consultation, it being a quick move.

"Well," he continued, "my brother was willing and we started out and dug horse-radish until we believed we had enough to fill the jars. The next move was to thoroughly clean it and then we started in with the graters and filled the 200 jars. As to the ingredients which went into the first lot and each lot since, I must not tell that information belongs to the firm, but I will say that vinegar is generally used and only the best vinegar obtainable is advisable.

"Our jars were packed in cases holding one dozen each and shipped to the merchants whose names I had procured and in a surprisingly short time results were forthcoming to the end that we were receiving more orders than we could fill. To add to our predicament the supply in our garden had given out and that in our neighbors' yards was tending that way. By autumn of the following year we were writing letters to the effect that, 'The demand had overtaken the capacity of our factory,' and it was then that we came to see the need of making horse-radish a cultivated crop.

"That fall we planted as many healthy roots as we could obtain throughout the neighborhood and set them out. We placed them about two feet apart, choosing this distance more with an idea of running the cultivator through it than anything else. It came

PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR THE CAUSE; OBEDIENCE TO GOD'S COMMANDS THE ONLY CURE

Rev. D. D. Stalker, Pastor of Presbyterian Church, in Sermon Last Sunday Morning, Declared the Day Will Come When There Will Be no More War, Thus Carrying Out the Promise of the Almighty.

(By Rev. D. D. Stalker).
"Put up thy sword unto the sheath!"—John 18:11.

Sheath the sword is the command of Jesus Christ. Human history reveals how universally the command has been disregarded, for history is one continued story of war and bloodshed. Literature and art combine in giving precedence to the glory of arms rather than to the arts of peace. Orators adjured their people and stirred their patriotism by the memory of their battles. Poets sang the praise of arms and men of letters extolled the heroes of war. Even the church—God's mouthpiece on earth—pursued a similar course and failed to proclaim effectively the commands of her master, the Prince of Peace. The pious Milton mentioned among the goodly trophies of Cromwell, "garments strewn with blood of Scots imbrued." In the middle ages the church vied with the state in despotism and the claims of supremacy. She was nationalized and her bishops asserted the divine right of Kings and condoned many of their acts of tyranny. Brute force methods were justified and prayers offered for success in wars of aggressiveness and selfishness. In modern times the church is not so closely connected with the state. In this country the connection has been completely severed and the church today proclaims more effectively the teaching of her master on peace, especially the great doctrine of the brotherhood of man. This is apparent in society, no intelligent individual will today appeal to physical methods but to judicial or fraternal to settle his differences with his neighbor. The church has not been so successful in the sphere of internationalism, as is evidenced by the barbaric war that is carried on in Europe today. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is as binding on nations as on individuals. Has the church been faithful in proclaiming this great truth? Has the church in Europe during the past forty years been loyal to her national obligations, true to her Christian evangel and pressed home with deep earnestness on rulers and ruled alike the commands of the Master relative to the brotherhood of man? If so, would the ideals of medievalism survive to this day? Those nations at war are professedly Christian, yet acting at variance with the injunctions of Him whose name they bear. The people for the most part are a great people, a noble people, educated, cultured and advanced in science and art, and have given to us what is best in our civilization. They are closely related to each other and to us in kinship, religion, education, industry and commerce. They are our brothers. We entertain a high regard for them, sympathize with them in their trials and sorrow with them in their sorrows. They are engaged in a titanic struggle, compared with which every other war of history will fade into nothingness. A war that threatens with terrible destruction an entire hemisphere, that will take a century of peace to repair. Think of millions of men armed with the most deadly weapons human genius can devise facing each other in mortal combat. The thought is sickening and revolting to all that is best

in the human heart. The loss of life will be appalling. The continent will be drenched with human blood, the blood of the flower of the nations. Multitudes who will escape death will be maimed and incapacitated for life. Countless towns and villages will be peopled with widows, orphans and sorrowing parents. And billions of money will be wasted. That is not all, nor is it the worst. Bitter enmities will be aroused that will not be allayed for generations. This is exemplified by the people of the Balkan states, the previous war between France and Germany and the wars of this country. For many years after the war of Independence, it was regarded the proper thing for the Fourth of July orator to give a few twists to the lion's tail. In the Civil war feelings were envenomed that will take many years fully to remove. And is it any wonder. A correspondent writing from Brussels some days ago describes in lurid colors the first touch of the invader in Belgium. A country rich the week before in cornfields and beautiful gardens is now laid waste, villages are in ruins, families left homeless and destitute and sorrowing over the death of those dear to them. Will not these people entertain the bitterest hatred to the invader? Such is the price of war.

What is the cause of this war, the influence of which is felt throughout Christendom and that is laying its paralyzing hand on almost every industry? It is not waged for freedom, nor for the defense or propagation of some great principle. Some give one reason, others another. Some blame one person, others another. The real cause of the war we believe to be the preparedness for war. The advocates of peace, who for many years, have been advocating the settlement of all international disputes by judicial, rather than warlike methods, have always been met with the declaration that the best way to preserve peace was to be well prepared for war. This was the plea of the rulers and statesmen of Europe. It was the plea of some of our own rulers and statesmen. Now we see the futility of the plea, and that the surest way to bring on war is to have its complex machinery always ready, such a machinery as exists in Europe today. Soldiers trained by the tens of millions, battleships that cost as much to build as a whole navy cost a few years ago, ships that will fly in the air and deal out death where men have been safe before, guns that will kill while the foe is out of sight, submarines and mines that will blow up a fleet to atoms in a moment. Troop trains that in a few hours will carry armies to the scene of conflict. For decades Europe has been spending millions upon millions perfecting these machines of death. Since the war of 1871 France and Germany have been building navies and constructing armaments that are the wonder of the military world. Since the war with Japan—the Britons of the East—Russia has been strengthening the weakness disclosed by that war, Britain depending on the world for bread has for centuries striven to maintain a navy that will guarantee safety to her wheat-bringing ships. Austria, a loose union of jarring races, is supporting a large army to enforce the power of her ruling family. All this has brought the insolence of power and that insolence is bearing its fruit today in the crime of the ages. Many an individual has committed murder because he was well armed. If private citizens were armed as nations are there would be frequent fights and murders. Were the officers and workmen of the C. & H. mine armed with deadly weapons last year when the strike began, blood would have been shed in abundance. Men fight because they are armed and trained to fight. Fighting is their business. They talk about it, read about it until it becomes a mania, and they are eager for the fray, being confident that they will win because they have confidence in their skill and equipment. Wholesale murder is committed in Europe today, because of over-confident managers of tremendous fighting machines. Were the machines not so perfect there would be no war.

What is the cure for war? Obedience to the commands of Jesus, to sheath the sword and love our neighbor as we do ourselves. It is because these commands have been disregarded that the earth has been drenched with human blood. The sword must be sheathed, not only sheathed, but broken so that it can be used no more. That day is coming because God, the ruler of nations, has promised it. He said the time will come when the implements of war shall be turned into instruments of industry and peace, and when men shall learn the arts of war no more. "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into scythes; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Notwithstanding the present war the signs of the times point to the fulfillment of this promise. The heaven of the gospel is at work and the sentiment for the abolition of war as a means of settling international disagreements is rapidly growing. Even in those countries now at war

"THIS DATE IN HISTORY."

- 1818—Illinois adopted a state constitution.
- 1819—Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the husband of Queen Victoria, born. Died Dec. 14, 1861.
- 1837—First railway in Paris, connecting Paris and St. Germain, opened.
- 1843—Large section of Kingston, Jamaica, destroyed by fire.
- 1849—Hayti was proclaimed an empire under the late President Souleuvre, who took the title of Emperor Faustin I.
- 1856—First petroleum well opened at Titusville, Pa.
- 1862—Union naval expedition proceeded up the Yazoo river, in Mississippi.
- 1867—First train passed over the Mont Cenis railway.
- 1873—First kindergarten school in America established in St. Louis.
- 1890—Duke of Cambridge unveiled the Waterloo Monument in Brussels.
- Mineral waste in the United States is estimated at \$1,000,000 a day by the bureau of mines.
- For every one thousand males employed in New Jersey there are 276 females.

there is a strong and ever-increasing party opposed to all war. In Paris lately a procession of men marched through the streets shouting "Down with war." The sentiment is growing very rapidly in this country. Our government today would not think of engaging in war except in self-defense. Were the country insulted half a dozen years ago as she has been this year by Mexico, war would be inevitable. Had the same sentiment existed sixteen years ago there would have been no Spanish-American war. Our wise president is showing a passion for peace and a tremendous aptitude for maintaining it. In this he has the support of all parties and classes. We should be thankful that we have a man of high ideals and wise statesmanship in the chair during this crisis. He has manifested wisdom in calling on the citizenship of the country to observe perfect neutrality and refrain from taking sides in the lamentable conflicts in Europe. The people at war are our brothers, but the victims of an iniquitous system that must be destroyed.

It is confidently expected that this war will be the last among the Christian nations. Premier Okuma of Japan said a few days ago: "To bring about a great peace a great war is sometimes unavoidable." He added that perhaps a general disturbance in Europe would resolve itself into the final war of the world, leading to permanent and undisturbed peace. The potentates of Europe probably felt the rising tide among the people of aversion to war, and that the day was near when the immense national armaments must be reduced or totally destroyed. Before the tide arose to an uncontrollable height they were anxious to show the power of their fighting machines and if successful they would entrench themselves securely in their positions for years to come. They did not require much of an excuse to start the war, but before it ended some of them may lose their crowns. Napoleon lost his after the Franco-Prussian war, and when this war is over there may be some crowns without rulers to wear them. The spoils of the war, however, should not be and we confidently believe will not be the acquisition of new territory by the victors, nor the destruction of the vanquished, but disarmament for victors and vanquished alike. All national armaments must be destroyed except such as may be necessary to maintain peace within the borders of each separate nation. All international questions must be settled by an international tribunal of justice. The sword must be sheathed forever as an instrument of justice. It had its day and that day must soon end. From the day of Cain until now it has been held aloft as a minister of justice. Its justice has been no justice. Its judgments have been not of right, but of might, not of truth, but of skill, not of law, but of force. Its work is nearly done and it will go down to eternal night. But not until autocracy and despotism are dethroned forever. Then there will be no more mastership of the continents nor mastership of the sea, neither for Europe, Asia or America. When democracy destroys despots it will have no use for masters. In this final settling up America will have her part to play and we hope that she will play it well.

In the meantime it is ours to pray for the men on the field of battle, for sorrowing parents, for widows and orphans deprived of their shelter and support. Pray the Lord of Hosts who controls the armies of men that He will bring the war speedily to a close and overrule all for His glory and the ultimate good of the human race.

UNCLE, WE PARDON YOUR PRIDE



Congress has just authorized the expenditure of \$25,000,000 for merchant ships to handle American commerce.

HOW ALLIANCES WERE FORMED BY POWERS

The grouping of the powers of Europe and the diplomatic history underlying the formation of the two great alliances are matters of vital importance in understanding present events abroad, especially in view of the fact that the position of Italy threatens a breakdown in the old relations of the triple alliance and a realignment of powers as a result of the struggle, says the New York Evening Post.

There are two definite and comparatively old-established alliances: The triple alliance—Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. The dual alliance—Russia and France.

Reinforcing the latter is the "entente," more recent and less concrete, with Great Britain, which acts in general diplomatic sympathy with France and Russia in European questions, but it is not bound by a written agreement to come to the help of either in case of war.

The triple alliance had its origin in the diplomacy of Bismarck, Germany's great chancellor, under whose policies German unity was achieved. Bismarck hoped for a "Dreikaiserbund," an alliance of the emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria, which could face the rest of Europe. After some apparent encouragement, however, Russia failed to come into the alliance, rumor being that her attitude was due to the influence of Gortchakoff, then prime minister, who wanted Russia's future independent of Germany.

The triple alliance, Bismarck at once turned to Austria. The triple alliance was originally a dual alliance, the contracting parties being Germany and Austria. The treaty between these powers was signed in 1879, and five years later Italy became a third partner.

The text of the agreement as between Germany and Austria remained a secret until 1888, when the German government, with the consent of Austria, published it as a warning to Russia.

Briefly stated, the treaty provided that if one of the two empires—Germany and Austria—were attacked by Russia, the contracting parties were bound to assist one another with the whole military power of their empires. Should one of the allies be attacked by another power, the other ally was not to intervene, but to preserve an attitude of friendly neutrality. If, however, the aggressor should be assisted by Russia in any shape or form, the two allies would at once make common cause.

The terms of the treaties between Austria and Italy, and between Italy and Germany, have never been made public, but the general drift of them is well known. If France should attack Germany or Italy, the two latter powers are pledged to act against her; if Russia attacks either Germany or Austria, both are to make war upon Russia; and if Russia and France together attack any one of the three allies, they have to face the combined armies of the three.

Bismarck and Russia. Having thus placed effective barriers in the way of Russian aggression, Bismarck, however, made considerable efforts to placate Russia. With this object an agreement was contracted in 1884 between the emperors of Germany, Russia and Aus-

tria, and about the same time Bismarck thought it well to conclude a reinsurance treaty with Russia, stipulating for neutrality in case either power was attacked by a third. But the rivalry between Austria and Russia in the Balkans prevented any permanent accord between these two powers, and Germany was forced to decide whether the Austrian or the Russian alliance was the more valuable. She decided in favor of Austria. Even in the same year that the terms were published Bismarck again endeavored to "reinsure" Russia, and with this policy he coquetted until his fall.

The French expedition to Tunis in 1881 and the subsequent occupation of that country by France brought about, for a time, the complete alienation of Italy from France, and this led, in 1882, to the accession of Italy to the Austro-German league. The triple alliance was renewed successively in 1887, 1892, 1902, and again in 1912, for a further period of 12 years, and without any alteration.

Germany and Austria.

Germany and Austria have almost invariably acted as one power "splendid second" during the Morocco crisis of 1905-6, while Austria found German support against Russia invaluable at the time of the Bosnian coup in 1908. During the last few years, owing to the forward policy of her ally, Germany has had a degree of responsibility rather disproportionate to any advantage she has gained from the alliance apart from its general usefulness in maintaining her position in Europe. Italy has generally supported her allies efficiently, although she has views in many ways inconsistent with Austria's, and during the Algerian conference she showed herself more sympathetic to France than to either of the Germanic powers.

It should be carefully noted that the alliance is ostensibly defensive, and that the obligations of the signatories refer to "attack" on the part of another power.

The Triple Entente.

The dual alliance between France and Russia is supposed, to have been sketched in 1895, but it was not made public till August, 1897.

The agreement has more than once been modified, but its terms specify that France shall be entitled to the support of Russia in a Franco-German war, provided that France is not the aggressor. This proviso is so worded as to leave some doubt under what circumstances support might be extended or withheld.

The triple entente is an extension of the entente cordiale, brought about between Great Britain and France in 1904. At this time France agreed to leave England with a free hand in Egypt, while England made a similar engagement to France regarding Morocco. The position of Great Britain in the event of a European conflagration was clearly stated by Mr. Asquith in the house of commons on March 24, 1914. In reply to questions as to how far Great Britain was bound by treaty obligations, Mr. Asquith said: "If war arises between European powers there are no unpublished agreements which will restrict or hamper the freedom of the government or of parliament to decide whether or not Great Britain should participate in a war."